

**“A CRASH DETECTION SYSTEM”**

10 **THE PRESENT INVENTION** relates to a crash detection system and more particularly relates to a crash detection system mounted on a motor vehicle such as a motor car.

15 Many types of crash detection system have been proposed previously, and many crash detection systems are complex and/or expensive. The present invention seeks to provide an improved crash detection system.

According to the present invention, there is provided a crash sensor arrangement in a motor vehicle, the crash sensor arrangement including a first set of sensors comprising respective sensor on each side of the vehicle, each sensor being an accelerometer having a predetermined sensing axis, each sensor being mounted on the vehicle close to the outer skin of the vehicle and at a first longitudinal position such that the sensing axis of each sensor makes a predetermined angle to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, the predetermined angle being between 30° and 60°, or between -30° and -60°, the sensing axes being mirror symmetrical to each other relative to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, so that at the said first longitudinal position there are only said two respective sensors, the sensing axes of the two sensors extending in different directions.

Preferably, the predetermined angle is between 40° and 50°, or -40° and -50°.

5        Advantageously, the predetermined angle is substantially 45°, or -45°. An advantage of this is that the angles are orthogonal providing a very high degree of sensitivity and a good response in an impact situation.

10      Conveniently, the sensing axes of the sensors are directed forwardly and outwardly of the vehicle.

Preferably, the sensing axes are directed rearwardly and outwardly of the vehicle.

15      Advantageously, the sensors are mounted on the vehicle adjacent the "B" posts of the vehicle.

Conveniently, the sensors are mounted on the vehicle adjacent the "C" posts of the vehicle.

20      Preferably, the vehicle is additionally provided with a second set of sensors comprising two further crash sensors, mounted on respective sides of the vehicle at a second longitudinal position spaced from the first longitudinal position. The spacing between the sensors of the first set of sensors and the 25 sensors of the second set of sensors provide an enhanced sensitivity and helps ensure that signals of a high quality are generated which can be processed so that an appropriate signal is generated when an impact occurs.

Advantageously, each further crash sensor of the second set of sensors is a contact sensor.

Conveniently, each further crash sensor of the second set of sensors is an  
5   accelerometer located close to the outer skin of the vehicle, the sensing axis of  
the sensors of the second set of sensors being mirror symmetrical to each other  
relative to the longitudinal axis, but also extending in directions which differ  
from the directions of the axis of the sensors of the first set of sensors. An  
arrangement of this type is provided two pairs of sensors, the first pair of  
10   sensors being located at one longitudinal position and the second pair of  
sensors being at a second longitudinal position spaced from the first  
longitudinal position. The sensing axis of each pair of sensors are mirror  
symmetrical about the longitudinal axis. The sensors of each pair have a  
different sensor axis, thus providing a sophisticated and responsive sensor  
15   system.

Preferably, the accelerometer of each sensor of the second set of sensors  
has a sensing axis which extends substantially perpendicularly to the  
longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

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Advantageously, each sensor of the second set of sensors is mounted on  
the vehicle adjacent an "A" post of the vehicle, or in a door of the vehicle.

Conveniently, the vehicle is provided with at least one front sensor.

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Preferably, the vehicle is provided with two front sensors.

In one embodiment, the or each front sensor is a contact sensor.

Alternatively, the or each front sensor is an accelerometer.

5 In one arrangement, the sensing axis of each accelerometer forming a front sensor is substantially aligned with the longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

10 In an alternative arrangement, the sensing axis of each accelerometer forming a front sensor is between 30° and 60°, or between -30° and -60° relative to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, the axis of the front sensors being mirror symmetric relative to the longitudinal axis.

15 Advantageously, a central control unit is provided to receive signals from the sensors and to control the deployment or actuation of one or more safety devices within the vehicle.

20 Conveniently, all of the sensors are located close to the outer skin of the vehicle. An advantage of an arrangement of this type is that no central sensor is provided. The sensors of the arrangement are all located close to the outer skin of the vehicle, but the combination of signals generated by the sensors is capable of providing a very reliable output.

25 In order that the invention may be more readily understood, and so that further features thereof may be appreciated, embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 is a view of a vehicle provided with a crash detection system in accordance with the invention being involved in a crash;

FIGURE 2 is a view corresponding to Figure 1 illustrating a second embodiment of the invention;

5 FIGURE 3 is a view corresponding to Figure 2 illustrating another embodiment of the invention;

FIGURE 4 is a view of a vehicle provided with a crash detection system in accordance with yet another embodiment of the invention;

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FIGURE 5 is a view corresponding to Figure 4 illustrating another vehicle provided with another crash detection system in accordance with the invention;

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FIGURE 6 is another view corresponding to Figure 4 illustrating yet another vehicle provided with yet another crash detection system in accordance with the invention; and

20 FIGURE 7 is a diagrammatic illustration provided for purposes of explanation.

It will be understood, from the following the description, that in none of the described embodiments is there a central accelerometer. It has been proposed, in many crash detection systems, to utilise a central accelerometer 25 which is mounted centrally of the vehicle and which serves the function of determining the overall acceleration applied to a vehicle in an impact situation. The sensor arrangement of the present invention makes it unnecessary for there to be such a central accelerometer.

Referring initially to Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings, a motor vehicle 1, provided with a sensor arrangement according to the invention is shown involved in a side impact with another vehicle 2.

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The vehicle 1 is provided with two separate sensors 3,4, each mounted on or in the region of a "B" post of the vehicle. The sensors 3,4 are thus mounted on opposite sides of the vehicle. The sensor 3 is an accelerometer which is configured to determine the acceleration applied to the vehicle in the 10 direction of a sensing axis 5. The sensing axis 5 is inclined at an angle of 45° to a longitudinal axis 6 of the vehicle with the sensing axis 5 thus being directed generally forwardly and to one side of the vehicle.

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The sensor 4 is a corresponding sensor, again with a sensing axis 7 which is inclined at 45° to the longitudinal axis 6 of the vehicle again with the sensing axis being directed forwardly and outwardly of the vehicle.

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It is to be appreciated that in the described embodiment the sensing axis of the two sensors are mirror image symmetrical about the longitudinal axis 6 of the vehicle.

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Here it is to be explained that the sensor in the form of an accelerometer may measure acceleration in either sense along the sensing axis. For example, if a sensor in the form of an accelerometer were positioned with the sensing axis parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, the sensor would be responsive to either forward acceleration of the vehicle or rearward acceleration of the vehicle.

In this Specification, when reference is made to a sensing axis which is inclined with a positive angle relative to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, the angle identified is an angle measured from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle in an "outboard" sense, and thus depends upon the position of the sensor. As 5 can be seen from Figure 1, the sensing axis of the two sensors described, which each are inclined at 45° of the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, are directed outwardly and forwardly relative to the vehicle. Of course, the axis is not unidirectional and can be considered to be extended inwardly and rearwardly of the vehicle.

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It has been found that the provision of two accelerometers, with sensing axes as described, may be relied upon to provide adequate information concerning any impact in which the vehicle is involved. Should the vehicle be involved in a frontal impact, thus experiencing a substantial deceleration in 15 alignment with the longitudinal axis 6 of the vehicle, components of that deceleration will be sensed equally by the sensors 3 and 4. Should the vehicle be involved in a side impact, as shown in Figure 1, the sensor 4 would generate a very substantial signal as that sensor will be moved, as a consequence of the impact, in a direction almost in alignment with the sensing axis 7. The 20 sensor 3, on the other hand, will generate a much lower signal since any movement imparted to the sensor 3 may be almost perpendicular to the sensing axis 5. Consequently the nature of the impact can be determined. A significant advantage of this type of arrangement is therefore that, by using only two sensors, an arrangement can be provided which can detect and determine both 25 front and side impacts. It is advantageous to position the two sensors close to the outer skin of the vehicle because this has been found to provide significantly improved signals in the event of a side impact than would be the case if the sensors were located more centrally.

Whilst, in the described embodiment, the sensors are inclined at 45° to a longitudinal axis 6, this is the absolute optimum position, since the sensing axis of the two sensors are orthogonal. It is believed that adequate results may be 5 achieved if the angle of inclination is between 40° and 50° and it is also thought practicable to utilise sensors where the angle of inclination is between 30° and 60°.

Whilst, in the embodiment of Figure 1, the sensing axes 5,7 were 10 directed generally forwardly, it is equally possible for the sensing axes to be directed rearwardly. Figure 2 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the invention in which a vehicle 11 provided with a sensor arrangement in accordance with the invention is being impacted by a second vehicle 12. The vehicle 11 is provided with a first sensor 13 provided on one side of the vehicle 15 and a second sensor 14 provided on the opposite side of the vehicle, the sensors being mounted on the vehicle in the region of the "B" posts of the vehicle. The first sensor 13 is an accelerometer having a sensing axis 15 which is inclined, relative to the longitudinal axis 16 of the vehicle, with an angle of -45°.

20 Here it is to be understood that a negative angle between a sensing axis and the longitudinal axis implies that the axis is inclined forwardly and to the inboard part of the vehicle, and thus may equally be considered to be inclined rearwardly and to the outboard of the vehicle, as shown in Figure 2.

25 Similarly the sensor 14 is an accelerometer having a sensing axis 17 which again is inclined rearwardly and to the side of the vehicle making an angle of -45° to the longitudinal axis. Whilst the angle of -45° is optimum, as the sensing axis of the sensors are orthogonal alternative angles may be utilised.

It is to be appreciated that in an off-set frontal impact as shown in Figure 2, the sensor 13 would generate a high signal as the line of force of the impact is substantially aligned with the sensing axis 15 of the sensor 13.

5     However, the sensor 14 may produce only a very low signal.

Figure 3 illustrates a further embodiment of the invention which is effectively a modification of the embodiment shown in Figure 2. In the embodiment of Figure 3 the vehicle 11 is provided, in addition to the first set of 10 crash sensors constituted by the accelerometers 13,14 with a second set of sensors constituted by two further crash sensors, namely a sensor 18 provided on the first side of the vehicle and a sensor 19 mounted on the opposite side of the vehicle. The sensors 18,19 may be mounted adjacent the "A" posts of the vehicle or in the front doors of the vehicle. The crash sensors 18,19 may be 15 contact sensors, responding to an actual contact with another vehicle or object, but in the described embodiment are accelerometers. The accelerometer 18 has a sensing axis 20 which is directed perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis 16 of the vehicle, with the sensing axis 20 being directed outwardly away from the vehicle. Similarly the sensor 19 is an accelerometer having a sensing axis 21 20 which again is directly outwardly away from the vehicle perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis 16.

The presence of the two additional sensors 18 and 19 will enhance the sophistication of the described arrangement, and will enable more accurate 25 assessments to be made in certain accident situations. It has been found that if the increased cost involved in providing more than two sensors can be justified for a particular vehicle installation, then the additional sensors are most beneficial if they are also positioned close to the outer skin of the vehicle, but spaced apart. Such locations for the sensors gives more and quicker

information about an impact than if a central sensor or several sensors at the same locations are used.

Figure 4 illustrates an embodiment of the invention which is effectively 5 a modification of the embodiment shown in Figure 1. In addition to the sensors 3,4, the vehicle is provided with two further sensors 31,32 mounted at the front of the vehicle in association with the front bumper 33. These sensors may be contact sensors, adapted to generate an output signal when the sensors actually make contact with an object, such as another vehicle, or may be 10 accelerometers having sensing axes 34,35 which are aligned with the central axis 6 of the vehicle.

The various sensors are shown, in Figure 4, as being connected to a central processing unit 36. The processing unit 36 may be located at any 15 convenient location and will, in response to signals from the sensors, generate appropriate triggering signals to actuate safety devices present within the vehicle such as air-bags or pretensioners.

Figure 5 illustrates a further embodiment of the invention. In this 20 embodiment of the invention a vehicle 41 is provided with a first set of sensors constituted by two side mounted sensors 42,43 each mounted at the base of the "C" post of the vehicle, the sensors being on opposite sides of the vehicle. Each sensor is an accelerometer, with each accelerometer having a sensing axis 44,45 which makes an angle of 45° with the longitudinal axis 6 of the 25 vehicle. Each sensing axis is thus directed outwardly and forwardly of the vehicle. the sensing axes are mirror image symmetrical about the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. The vehicle is provided with a second set of sensors constituted by two further sensors 46,47, each mounted in the front door or adjacent one of the "A" posts of the vehicle, the sensors 46 and 47 thus being

on opposite sides of the vehicle. The sensors 46,47 may be contact sensors but are preferably accelerometers, with each accelerometer having a sensing axis 48, 49 which is directed perpendicularly relative to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle in a sense outwardly away from the vehicle.

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The vehicle is provided with two additional sensors 50,51 mounted in the region of the front bumper 52 of the vehicle. The sensors 50,51 may be contact sensors which respond when the vehicle makes contact with another object or may be accelerometers, in which case the accelerometers may 10 preferably have sensing axes 53,54 which are substantially aligned with the longitudinal axis 6 of the vehicle. In alternative embodiments of the invention, the sensors 50,51 may be accelerometers which have sensing axis which are inclined between 30° and 60°, or between -30° and -60°relative to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, the axis being mirror symmetric relative to the 15 longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

The sensors are connected to a central control unit 55 which corresponds with the control unit 36 of the embodiment described above with reference to Figure 4. In this embodiment it is to be noted that the sensors with the inclined 20 sensing axes are located towards the rear of the vehicle.

Referring now to Figure 6, a further embodiment of the invention is illustrated. In this embodiment of the invention, a vehicle 61 is provided with a first set of sensors, constituted by two side mounted sensors 62,63 each 25 mounted adjacent to the "A" post of the vehicle. Each sensor 62,63 is an accelerometer, with each accelerometer having a sensing axis 64,65 which makes an angle of 45° longitudinal axis of the vehicle. Each sensing axis is thus directed outwardly and forwardly of the vehicle. The sensing axes are mirror image symmetrical about the longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

The vehicle is provided with a second set of sensors constituted by two further sensors 66,67 mounted in the doors of the vehicle or adjacent the "B" post of the vehicle, on opposite sides of the vehicle. The sensors 66,67 in the 5 described embodiment are accelerometers, with each accelerometer having a sensing axis 69 which makes an angle of  $-45^\circ$  with the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. Each sensing axis is thus directed outwardly and rearwardly of the vehicle. The sensing axis are mirror image symmetrical about the longitudinal axis of the vehicle.

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The vehicle is provided with two additional sensors 70,71 mounted in the region of the front bumper 72 of the vehicle. The sensors 70,71 may be contact sensors which respond when the vehicle makes contact with another object or may preferably be accelerometers, in which case the accelerometers 15 may preferably have sensing axes 73,74 which are substantially aligned with the longitudinal axis of the vehicle. However, the sensing axis of the accelerometer 50,51 may be inclined relative to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, the angle of inclination being between  $30^\circ$  and  $60^\circ$ , positive or negative.

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All of the sensors are connected to a central control unit 75, which corresponds with the control unit 36 of the embodiment described with reference to Figure 4.

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In all of the described embodiments the sensors are located close to the outer skin of the vehicle, and thus there are no sensors or accelerometers located in the central part of the vehicle.

Referring now to Figure 7, which is given for purposes of explanation, if the longitudinal axis of the vehicle is the axis X and if a sensor 76, which is provided on the left hand side of the vehicle has a sensing axis 77 which makes an angle of  $+45^\circ$  with the longitudinal axis X, then the sensor 76 may measure a 5 positive acceleration  $+a$  in a direction which extends forwardly and outwardly of the vehicle and a negative acceleration  $-a$  in a direction which extends rearwardly and inwardly of the vehicle.

Similarly, if a second sensor 78 is provided, again mounted on the left 10 hand side of the vehicle, with the sensor having a sensing axis 79 which makes an angle of  $-45^\circ$ , then that sensor will sense a positive acceleration in a direction rearwardly and outwardly of the vehicle and a negative acceleration directly inwardly and forwardly of the vehicle.

15 In the present Specification "comprises" means "includes or consists of" and "comprising" means "including or consisting of".